MIOSHA News

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# Director's Corner

## Bart Pickelman, CIH, director

**COVID-19 Response By the Numbers**

At the beginning of the pandemic, the number of complaints MIOSHA received skyrocketed. MIOSHA has received over 14,000 complaints and referrals since then; that's more than we received in the previous five years **combined**.

After establishing a COVID-19 hotline in May 2020, MIOSHA staff have answered almost 11,000 calls. This does not include the calls that come in directly through MIOSHA's normal phone lines.

MIOSHA launched the Ambassador Program to educate and consult with employers regarding COVID-19 workplace safety requirements, resulting in over 2,100 consultations. We have also conducted dozens of educational townhalls and webinars.

The COVID-19 Grant Program provided up to $10,000 in matching grant monies that helped 1,245 smaller employers invest in their business to make their workplaces COVID safe. This resulted in a total investment of $11 million including the employers match.

MIOSHA has conducted over 1,000 onsite enforcement COVID inspections since March 2020. Over 140 employers have been cited for COVID-related violations and MIOSHA has investigated over 40 COVID-related workplace deaths. MIOSHA has mailed nearly 2,000 COVID-related enforcement inspection letters and more than 3,600 recommendation letters out to employers regarding COVID.

There was a drastic increase in fatalities for 2020; a total of 63 MIOSHA-covered deaths so far, 28 of them COVID-19 related.

If you have concerns about your safety and health related to COVID-19 at work, please call MIOSHA at 855-SAFE-C19 (855-723-3219). To file a complaint online, go to www.michigan.gov/mioshacomplaint.

# MIOSHA is Still Here to Help

## Nella Davis-Ray, director
## Consultation Education and Training (CET) Division

We've all seen enough memes about the year 2020 to last a lifetime. It was an unprecedented year that found many safety and health professionals struggling with the COVID-19 pandemic as work processes evolved and changed. Nevertheless, we were required to remain focused and work to accomplish all of our work objectives. Hope for a better 2021 has been expressed by all. The new year has always been viewed as an opportunity for a fresh start. A time to set new goals. Injury and illness data to analyze. A time to tune-up our procedures. What can we do better this year? In order to accomplish 2021 safety and health objectives where does your company have to grow and strengthen? Experience from this global crisis has taught us many important lessons.

During these challenging times, it's nice to know that some things haven't changed. MIOSHA's CET Division is still offering free statewide safety and health assistance to employers and employees. Our staff of experienced occupational safety professionals, construction safety consultants, and industrial hygienists can provide a wide range of customized services for management and staff.

To help employers address some of these challenges, CET has added four new consultants to our roster.

Jamie Green is an industrial hygienist in the Training and Consultation program of the CET Division. He has the responsibility to develop and conduct occupational health

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## MIOSHA is Still Here to Help *(continued)*

**Nella Davis-Ray, director, CET Division**

training seminars, workshops and special programs. He will also provide field consultations and conduct hazard surveys in the coverage areas of Arenac, Bay, Branch, Calhoun, Clare, Clinton, Eaton, Genesee, Gladwin, Gratiot, Hillsdale, Ingham, Isabella, Jackson, Livingston, Midland, Saginaw and Shiawassee counties.

*Jamie Green*

Jamie comes to MIOSHA from a Michigan manufacturing facility. He grew up on a small north Michigan beef farm and spent many summers throwing hay bales around. He's worked 26 years in the manufacturing sector, wearing different hats. One of those hats was International Standardization Organization (ISO) chairperson where he was tasked with reviewing quality documents and filling gaps in the company's Environmental Health and Safety (EHS) management system. Jamie received his Certified Safety Professional designation in 2016. He looks forward to working with like-minded individuals to make a positive change in their health and safety programs.

*Mark Ginter*

CET is also pleased to announce our newest construction safety consultant, Mark Ginter. His coverage area includes the Saginaw, Bay and Midland counties. Mark comes to this new role with a wide variety of experience in the construction industry over the past 20 years. He holds a Journeyman's card in Carpentry and has experience in both residential and commercial construction. Mark held roles in construction and building materials distribution, logistics and sales as well as being a certified powered lift equipment trainer for nine years. The main message Mark would like to communicate to his prospective CET clients, is that he is here to help them operate in a safe manner that allows them to grow their business, and ensure everyone goes home at the end of the day in the same condition as when they arrived. Mark is passionate about helping people and providing them with the skills and knowledge to not only be compliant but to also drive continuous improvements in construction safety.

CET's Onsite Program welcomes two new general industry safety consultants, Catherine Leonard-Parmerlee and Jason Reifschneider.

*Catherine Leonard-Parmerlee*

Catherine has worked in MIOSHA's General Industry Safety and Health Division (GISHD) since 2018. Her assigned work area covers 19 counties of southwest Michigan. In her new role in MIOSHA, Catherine is really excited to work with employers to educate them as well as help them improve their safety and health programs. Catherine says, "I feel that my experience as an enforcement officer can add insight to employers on the perspective of an enforcement visit and perhaps add a little more emphasis to the importance of becoming compliant." She describes herself as an encouraging and motivating person with many years of people management experience. She also knows that a person who approaches problems with a solutions mindset and positivity usually has more success than the opposite (more with honey than vinegar philosophy). She comes to CET with years of Lean manufacturing/Six Sigma experience that proves to be helpful to employers.

*Jason Reifschneider*

Jason has worked as a senior safety enforcement officer with MIOSHA's GISHD since 2015. His assigned work area covers 11 counties of southeast Michigan. Jason has a background in the steel processing industry where he worked in and oversaw production activities and helped develop safety programs. Jason's primary focus is the development of safety and health systems and practices to proactively create safer workplaces before injuries occur, where every employee can feel valued and employers can be ensured they are compliant with MIOSHA's standards. Jason is excited to work with his prospective CET clients to help them drive towards continuous improvement in their safety programs and working with clients that share these values.

To learn more about the services available from the CET Division or to request a visit:

- Call the Lansing office at 517-284-7720 or 800-866-4674.
- Submit your request electronically at michigan.gov/cetrca.

To download free materials from the MIOSHA website, visit michigan.gov/mioshapublications.

# Safety is Our Top Priority, and it Can Be Yours Too!

**Claire Abendroth, media production specialist, Michigan Dept. Labor and Economic Opportunity (LEO)**

Recognition is a powerful tool for achieving business goals. Organizations perform at higher levels when their contributions are recognized and appreciated. MIOSHA looks forward to opportunities to recognize companies for their safety and health achievements.

The Michigan Safety and Health Achievement Recognition Program (MSHARP) is a cooperative program between business and MIOSHA that recognizes Michigan employers and employees committed to creating a workplace culture that makes safety their top priority.

The MSHARP process is designed to identify the strengths and weaknesses of an employer's occupational safety and health management system, and help employers emphasize accident and illness prevention by anticipating problems, not reacting to them.

Below is a highlight from one of our MSHARP awardees.

**Spiratex Company**
*MSHARP, April 2020*
Spiratex Company, a plastics manufacturing company with 50 employees, has an excellent safety and health management system in place.

"Spiratex is honored and proud to be in this elite group of companies to reach this level of excellence in workplace safety," says Al Harberson, Corporate Plant Engineer, Spiratex Company.

The MSHARP program gave us fresh eyes and determination to ensure we did not become complacent and took our program to the next level."

Examples of the best practices that demonstrate this company's above average safety and health management system are:

- Detailed root cause analysis with prescribed corrective action for each incident and near miss reported.
- Monthly company-wide newsletter to all employees, called "The Extruder," with dedicated messaging on safety. Important safety concerns or topics are discussed as well as information about upcoming safety committee meetings. They also keep a running tally in the newsletter of time loss injuries, or days since a time loss injury if applicable. It's a great way to make sure all employees are kept up to date on safety and health related happenings in their work environment.

The Michigan Voluntary Protection Program (MVPP) assists employers and employees by providing a mechanism and a set of criteria designed to evaluate and recognize outstanding safety and health management systems.

There are two levels of recognition in the MVPP. The MVPP Star program is designed for workplaces that have an exemplary safety and health management system with injury and illness incidence rates below the industry average for the last three years.

Star sites are available to mentor other companies that have an interest and desire to improve their safety and health management system.

Check out one of our MVPP Star awardees.

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# Safety is Our Top Priority, and it Can Be Yours Too! *(continued)*

**Claire Abendroth, media production specialist, LEO**

**Robert Bosch**
*Star Award, Jan. 2020*
Robert Bosch is a multinational engineering and electronics company that produces automotive components and industrial products.


"The MVPP bases their review on many factors," says Justin VanValkenburg, Health, Safety and Environmental Coordinator with Robert Bosch. "However, the base of the program evaluates: Management Commitment, Employee Involvement, Worksite Analysis, Hazard Prevention and Control, and Safety and Health Training. With that being said, we knew that if we wanted to participate in the MVPP, we had to strengthen these elements. From there, working together with our associates and managers from various functions, we were able to achieve objectives that go beyond basic compliance."

Examples of the best practices that demonstrate this company's above average safety and health management system are:

- Mobile eyewash facilities (reservoir-style eyewashes on hand carts) – used to supplement plumbed fixtures where job safety analysis and/or pre-task analysis indicates a potential exposure to splash or spill hazards.

- 8S Audits – formerly known as Safety Walks, these monthly safety/housekeeping audits are performed by associates that work in the department where the audit is being performed. They are conducted on a voluntary basis by two associates (a lead and an assistant). The two switch roles on subsequent audits. Deficiencies identified are documented on an 8S form and those that participated in the audit are expected to assist with the corrective actions. By participating in an 8S audit, associates have the opportunity to improve their work area by assuring it is clean, well-organized, and safe.

The MIOSHA CET Division awards program is designed to motivate organizations to maintain and improve their safety performance as well as promote cooperation with MIOSHA. Companies can be recognized by MIOSHA with a Gold Award, Silver Award or Bronze Certificate of Recognition for making strides in reducing their illness and injury rates.

Here are a couple CET awardees:

**Lakeside Surfaces**
*Silver Award, July 2020*
Lakeside Surfaces is one of the largest fabricators of quartz, solid surface, and natural stone in the Midwest.

"Our main goal is to create an environment that is safe and healthy for employees to work in. We want to protect them and reduce injuries or illnesses," says Karen Mogdics, Human Resources Director from Lakeside Surfaces. "The consultation education program was a very cooperative program and it allowed us to focus and be committed to creating a workplace culture that makes it safe for all our employees."

CONNECTING MIOSHA TO INDUSTRY

**Pipp Mobile Storage Systems, Inc.**
*Gold Award, Nov. 2019*
Pipp Mobile Storage Systems services all markets where maximizing storage space is of critical importance.

"The MIOSHA program gave us a goal. We have always done what we can to provide a safe work environment for our team. Being recognized for these accomplishments is an added bonus." Says Missy VanKlompenberg, Human Resource Manager, Pipp Mobile Storage Systems, Inc.

# MVPP Best Practices — OxyChem (Occidental Chemical Corporation)

**Doug Kimmel, MVPP specialist, CET Division**

The OxyChem (Occidental Chemical Corporation) manufacturing facility in Ludington, Michigan was recently awarded recertification under the Michigan Voluntary Protection Program (MVPP). The facility has been a participant in the program since 2002.

The MVPP Star is the highest safety award available from MIOSHA and is given to those sites that have demonstrated an exemplary safety and health management system. The implementation of best practices is integral to the MVPP continuous improvement process.

The plant was originally built in 1942 to produce magnesium chloride (used to build military aircraft critical to the war effort) from a natural brine source directly under the Ludington area. Utilizing the same natural brine, the plant now solely manufactures liquid and solid calcium chloride products commonly used for deicing and dust control. OxyChem employs in-house personnel for day-to-day equipment maintenance while utilizing contractors to meet peak construction demands and to provide specialty services.

About a decade ago, the OxyChem plant, known for high safety standards, noted a curious series of injuries occurring over an extended period of time. Ranging from a bee sting to a tool-related mishap, the injuries were seemingly unrelated, with no recurring root cause. But the OxyChem team's analysis continued, revealing a possible common thread between the otherwise disparate situations: all of the injuries had been incurred exclusively by non-resident contractors, with none of the injuries incurred by in-house maintenance personnel. Additionally, the investigations revealed no contractor commonality across the cases. The personnel involved were almost all associated with different contracting firms.

So, what was the common thread? The analysis showed all of the injuries had occurred by non-resident contractors who were brought in by in-house project managers. As it turned out, the project managers were not always aware of the specific job-related work hazards and the managers were deferring to the contract workers to be experts on the work being performed.

The OxyChem team turned its attention to its internal project safety process, which had long required contractors to submit a safety plan. It was determined that while these plans served as a useful foundation for the contractor's safety program, the plans did not provide job-specific context which clearly identified and mitigated job-specific hazards.

To help facilitate job-specific hazard mitigation, OxyChem developed a simple form that is required to be submitted for projects over a $50,000 threshold and/or projects which present high risk. In summary, the form requires the contractor submit for approval:

1. An identification of the major project steps.
2. Within each step, an identification of the major risks.
3. For each risk, an identification of the methods which will be used to mitigate the risks.
4. No boilerplate language is allowed within the plan.

Approval is required prior to mobilization. This ensures that both the in-house and contractor personnel are aware of the job scope, the hazards, and the means to mitigate the hazards. At the beginning of each job, the contractor foreman is required, in the presence of plant personnel, to review the Safety Activity Plan with the work crew. Because of the simplicity and brevity of the form, workers are able to focus on the specific hazards and the mitigation techniques. Signatures are required upon completion of the review.

In the three years before the implementation of the form and expanded safety planning process for contractors, the team experienced a non-resident contractor average incidence rate of 2.7 per year. In the seven years since putting the new process in place, that incident rate dropped to an average of 0.3 per year – an 89 percent reduction with no other significant changes to staffing or expense.

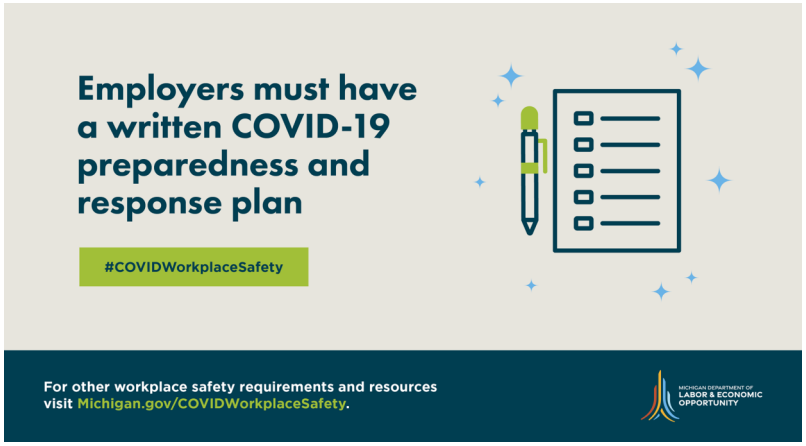
# You Need a Plan—and We're Here to Help

**Erica Quealy, deputy communications director, LEO**

To keep Michigan's economy open we must ensure that we are properly prepared to work safely – and MIOSHA is here to help.

One of the key steps employers must take is implementing a written COVID-19 preparedness and response plan. If you need help getting started, we've got a template you can utilize – download the COVID-19 Preparedness & Response Plan For Lower and Medium Exposure Risk Employers.

Visit Michigan.gov/COVIDWorkplaceSafety for more information and resources to help keep your employees and customers healthy and safe.




# General Industry Safety Standard Updates: Part 62 and Part 74

**Shannon Matsumoto, manager, Regulatory Services Section (RSS), Technical Services Division (TSD)**

**General Industry Safety and Health Standard Part 62. Plastic Molding**

Representatives from the Michigan Plastics Industry requested changes to MIOSHA's General Industry Safety and Health standard Part 62. Plastic Molding. The representatives requested that changes be made to the standard with regards to the requirements for lockout and guarding. The changes were requested to reflect current technologies used in the industry.

MIOSHA recently held a public hearing on January 12, 2021. After the agency reviews the comments from the public hearing and decides on the direction to take, the rules will then go to the Joint Committee of Administrative Rules for 21 session days and then they will be filed with the Great Seal, at which point they become effective.

**General Industry Safety and Health Standard Part 74. Fire Fighting**

Recently, Public Act 291 of 1966, The Fire Fighters Training Council Act, was amended. As a result of these changes, MIOSHA is in the process of updating the Part 74. Fire Fighting standard to add the reference to the National Fire Protection Association's (NFPA) 1403 standard on Live Fire Training Evolutions.

Due to other legislation, the Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Act, Act 154 of 1974, was amended to require the Director of the Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Opportunity to promulgate rules regarding a firefighter's use of fire fighting foam concentrate containing a perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substance (PFAS). The new rules will include:

- The best practices regarding proper use, handling, and storage of firefighting foam concentrate.
- The best health practices, including all of the following:
  - Containment and handling of fire fighting foam concentrate containing PFAS.
  - Decontamination of a firefighter's body and equipment following the use of fire fighting foam containing PFAS.
- Prohibition of the use of fire fighting foam concentrate containing intentionally added PFAS, by a firefighter for training purposes.
- A prohibition on the use of fire fighting foam concentrate containing intentionally added PFAS by a firefighter for equipment calibration purposes after January 1, 2020, unless 1 or more of the following apply:
  - The calibration is otherwise required by law.
  - The facility where the calibration will take place has implemented measures that comply with the rules promulgated under this section.

The advisory committee is made up of labor and management representatives from fire departments around the state. In addition, there are technical advisors representing the State of Michigan Bureau of Fire Services, Dow Chemical, and Marathon Petroleum Company. The advisory committee was convened on October 19, 2020, to review Part 74. Fire Fighting. The advisory committee is reviewing Part 74. Fire Fighting to address the adoption of NFPA 1403, the PFAS issue, and other items the advisory committee deemed appropriate to discuss in order to provide recommended revisions to MIOSHA to consider for promulgation.

# Case Study - Residential Construction Activities

**Eric Allen, safety manager, Construction Safety and Health Division (CSHD)**

On July 19, 2016, several workers engaged in residential construction activities on a substantial renovation project to an existing home. The group of workers used a telehandler to set trusses throughout the day. The telehandler did not have enough clearance ("reach") to properly set the trusses where the house had an open staircase design. Once the truss was rigged, the telehandler extended to capacity and an employee pushed the bottom chord of the truss using a 2x4. A second employee grabbed the truss with their hand to guide the truss onto the wall. The employee with the 2x4 repositioned, then pushed the truss sideways to assist the setting of the truss into the proper resting position. After the sideways push, the employee fell through the open staircase to the concrete basement floor, approximately 22-feet. Municipal services were called and transported the employee to the hospital. Several days later, the employee died. The inspection discovered that several of the employees at the jobsite worked for different employers. Each employer was cited for their role(s) related to the jobsite conditions and/or their involvement in the incident, in accordance with MIOSHA Agency Instruction Multi-Employer Work Sites. Other violations attributed to the employer of the deceased employee, not related to the fatality, were assessed in a separate inspection.

*View from basement—hole employee fell through.*

Rules cited related to the fatality inspection:

**Construction Safety and Health Standards:**

Part 1. General Rules

Rule 114 (1) An employer shall develop, maintain, and coordinate with employees an accident prevention program, a copy of which shall be available at the worksite.

Part 45. Fall Protection

Rule 1926.501(b)(13) "Residential construction." Each employee engaged in residential construction activities 6 feet (1.8 m) or more above lower levels shall be protected by guardrail systems, safety net system, or personal fall arrest system unless another provision in paragraph (b) of this section provides for an alternative fall protection measure. Exception: When the employer can demonstrate that it is infeasible or creates a greater hazard to use these systems, the employer shall develop and implement a fall protection plan which meets the requirements of paragraph (k) of 1926.502. Note: There is a presumption that it is feasible and will not create a greater hazard to implement at least one of the above-listed fall protection systems. Accordingly, the employer has the burden of establishing that it is appropriate to implement a fall protection plan which complies with 1926.502(k) for a particular workplace situation, in lieu of implementing any of those systems.

Rule 1926.503(a)(1) The employer shall provide a training program for each employee who might be exposed to fall hazards. The program shall enable each employee to recognize the hazards of falling and shall train each employee in the procedures to be followed in order to minimize these hazards.

*View of roof trusses.*

**Administrative Standard:**

Part 11. Recording and Reporting of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Rule 1139 (2) Hospitalizations, amputations, and losses of an eye. Within 24 hours after the inpatient hospitalization of 1 or more employees or an employee's amputation or an employee's loss of an eye, as a result of a work-related incident, you must report the inpatient hospitalization, amputation, or loss of an eye to MIOSHA.

# MIOSHA Training Institute (MTI)

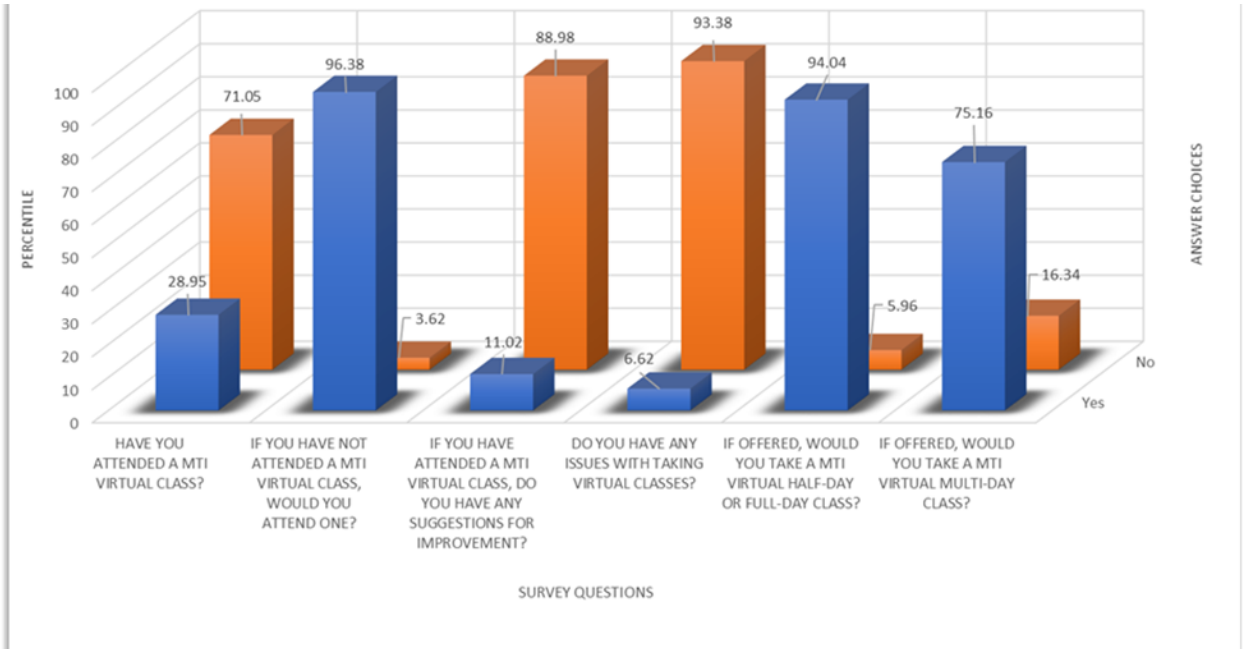
Gloria Keene, MTI program coordinator, CET Division

In December 2020, the MIOSHA Training Institute (MTI) surveyed MTI participants to determine how well MTI's virtual training format has added value to their learning experience. Below is a summary of the results:

- 71% of the respondents said they have not attended an MTI virtual class.
- 96% of respondents who have never attended an MTI virtual class, said they would attend one.
- 89% of respondents who have attended an MTI virtual class, were satisfied.
- 93% of respondents said they do not have issues with taking virtual classes.
- 94% of respondents said if offered, they would take an MTI virtual half-day or full-day class.
- 75% of respondents said if offered, they would take an MTI virtual multi-day class.

Respondents' further comments are summarized below:

- Continue to offer these classes. Awesome for those in the Upper Peninsula.
- Love MTI virtual training. It helps with travel and accommodation needs.
- Continue to hold virtual classes. They are working out very well.
- I like the virtual classes because I can take them anywhere in Michigan.
- I recommend developing a virtual MTI training academy so that MTI training can reach the broadest population possible.
- Offering employees virtual training options would be a great benefit to Michigan employers.
- All the virtual classes have been very informative. I have learned a lot.




*MTI Virtual Seminar Survey Results*

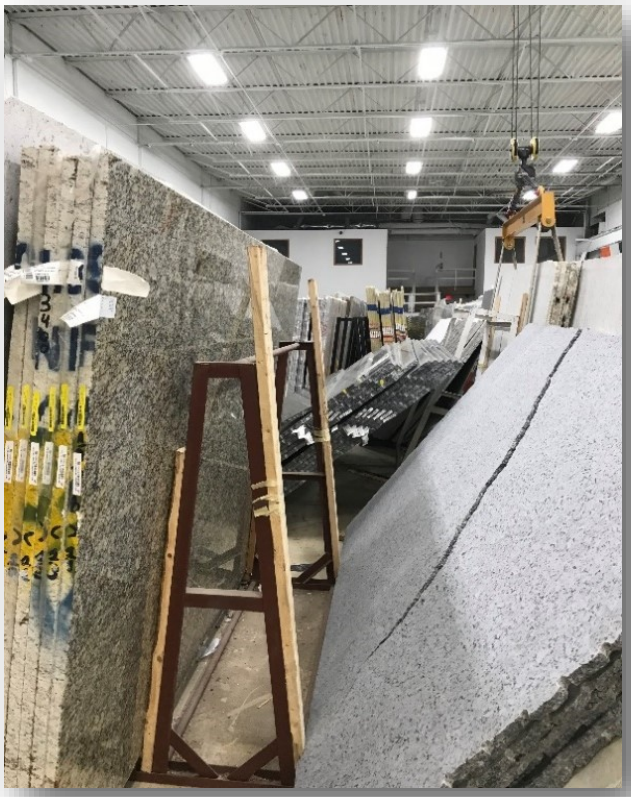
We value and appreciate all the feedback received. These responses will help MTI improve future virtual seminars. To learn more about MTI and what it can do for you, contact the CET Division at 517-284-7720 or visit the website at michigan.gov/mti.

# High Hazard Industry - Fatality at a Stone Handling Facility

**John Sexton, safety supervisor, GISHD**

On September 9, 2019, at approximately 3:00 p.m., two employees attempted to lift five (5) stone slabs off one side of a metal A-frame style storage rack using an overhead crane. Each stone slab measured approximately 6 feet by 10 feet, varied in thickness, and weighed approximately 1,000 pounds.

As the stone slabs were lifted off one side of the A-frame rack, stone slabs stored on the opposite side caused the A-frame rack to become unbalanced and fall towards the employees. As the A-frame rack and remaining stone slabs fell towards the employees, the edges of these stone slabs collided with two adjacent A-frame racks of stone slabs, causing three (3) rows of stone slabs to fall onto the two employees, pinning and crushing them.



*Fallen Stone Slabs*

Emergency personnel and nearby business workers assisted with the removal of the fallen stone slabs allowing access to recover the employees.

The warehouse area where the stone slabs were stored was open to the public, allowing customers to walk the warehouse aisle-ways and select their stone slabs for future installation. Immediately following the recovery efforts, the fire department conducted an independent inspection of the facility and identified multiple fire code violations subsequently shutting the business down for a brief period. Coincidentally, minutes before the accident occurred, a family with small children had walked through the area where the incident occurred.

MIOSHA conducted an inspection related to the fatalities and initiated a companion inspection of the facility. These combined inspections resulted in several serious citations with a total penalty of $40,500.

The following MIOSHA Rules were cited pertaining to the inspections:

**408.1011(a)** ACT 154, Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Act: An employer shall furnish to each employee, employment and a place of employment that is free from recognized hazards that are causing, or are likely to cause, death or serious physical harm to the employee in that employees were exposed to the hazard of being struck-by, or being caught in between stone slabs and stationary objects, while performing material handling operations. The employer failed to implement an effective stone slab handling program which addressed hazard recognition and safe slab handling techniques.

**408.10011(a)** GI Part 1, General Provisions: An employer shall provide training to each newly assigned employee regarding the operating procedures, hazards, and safeguards of the job.

**408.10015(1)** GI Part 1, General Provisions: Materials, including scrap and debris, shall be piled, stacked, or placed in a container in a manner that does not create a hazard to an employee.

**408.11852(2)** GI Part 18, Overhead and Gantry Cranes: Training shall consist of a combination of formal instruction, practical training, and testing of the operator's performance, as required in R 408.11853.

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# High Hazard Industry - Fatality at a Stone Handling Facility *(continued)*

**John Sexton, safety supervisor, GISHD**

**408.11853(1)** GI Part 18, Overhead and Gantry Cranes: An employer shall test the knowledge and ability of an employee before authorizing him or her to operate a crane. The test shall determine all of the following with respect to the employee:

(a) Ability to operate the equipment through its functions necessary to perform the required jobs.
(b) Knowledge of equipment.
(c) Knowledge of daily checks and inspection requirements.
(d) Knowledge of applicable MIOSHA standards and company rules and regulations.

**408.11854(1)** GI Part 18, Overhead and Gantry Cranes: An employer shall provide an employee with a permit to operate a crane only after the employee meets the requirements prescribed in R 408.11852 and R 408.11853.

**408.11865(6)** GI Part 18, Overhead and Gantry Cranes: When attaching or moving a load, the operator, rigger, or hooker shall make sure of all of the following:

(a) The hoisting rope or chain is free of kinks or twists and not wrapped around the load.
(b) The load is attached to the load block hook by means of a sling or other approved device.
(c) The sling and load will clear all obstacles or obstructions.
(d) The load is balanced and secured before lifting the load more than a few inches.
(e) Multiple lines are not twisted around each other.
(f) The hook is brought over the load in a manner to prevent swinging.
(g) There is no sudden acceleration or deceleration of the moving load.

*Stacked Stone Slabs*

**408.11872(1)** GI Part 18, Overhead and Gantry Cranes: Inspections shall be made as designated in this subrule and Table 3.

(a) An employer shall establish an inspection schedule based on usage and classification as described in this subrule and Appendix B.
(b) The inspection procedure for cranes in regular service is divided into 2 general classifications based upon the intervals at which inspection should be performed. The intervals in turn are dependent upon the nature of the critical components of the crane and the degree of its exposure to wear, deterioration, or malfunction. The 2 general inspection classifications are designated as frequent and periodic, with respective intervals between inspections as specified in this rule.
(c) Each crane designed and manufactured prior to January 1, 1971, shall be inspected at least monthly. The inspection schedule may be modified based on documented inspection and repair history and a qualified person's recommendations.

**408.12152(2)** GI Part 21, Powered Industrial Trucks: Training shall consist of a combination of formal instruction such as lecture, discussion, interactive computer learning, videotape, written material, practical training, and testing of the operator's performance in the workplace as required in R 408.12153.

**408.12153(1)** GI Part 21, Powered Industrial Trucks: An employer shall test an employee before authorizing the employee to operate a powered industrial truck, except a motorized hand truck. The test shall check the employees on the following:

(a) Operating ability.
(b) Knowledge of the equipment.
(c) Knowledge of the requirements contained in R 408.12171 to R 408.12193.
(d) Knowledge of daily checks.

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# High Hazard Industry - Fatality at a Stone Handling Facility *(continued)*

**John Sexton, safety supervisor, GISHD**

**408.12154(1)** GI Part 21, Powered Industrial Trucks: An employer shall provide the employee with a permit to operate a powered industrial truck only after meeting the requirements prescribed in R 408.12151, R 408.12152, and R 408.12153. A permit is optional for operators of motorized hand low lift trucks.

**408.13370(1)** GI Part 33, Personal Protective Equipment: An employer shall ensure that each affected employee is provided with, and wears, head protection equipment and accessories when the employee is required to be present in areas where a hazard exists from any of the following:
(a) Falling or flying objects.
(b) Other harmful contacts or exposures.
(c) Where there is a risk of injury from any of the following:
(i) Electric shock.
(ii) Hair entanglement.
(iii) Chemicals.
(iv) Temperature extremes.

**408.13308(3)** GI Part 33, Personal Protective Equipment: An employer shall verify that the required workplace hazard assessment has been performed through a written certification which identifies all of the following information:
(a) The workplace evaluated.
(b) The person certifying that the evaluation has been performed.
(c) The date or dates of the personal protective hazard assessment.
(d) The document is a certification of hazard assessment.

**408.14921** GI Part 49, Slings: An alloy steel chain sling shall have a permanently affixed, durable identification, stating the size, grade, rated capacity, and reach.

**408.14923(1)** GI Part 49, Slings: In addition to the inspection prescribed by R 408.14912, an employer shall designate an employee to make a thorough periodic inspection of an alloy steel chain sling in use on a regular basis. An employer shall determine the regularity of inspection based on all of the following factors:
(a) Frequency of sling use.
(b) Severity of service conditions.
(c) Nature of lifts being made.
(d) Experience gained on the service life of slings used in similar circumstances.
The designated employee shall inspect an alloy steel chain sling at least once every 12 months.

**408.14965(1)** GI Part 49, Slings: A synthetic web sling shall be immediately removed from service if any of the following conditions are present:
(a) Acid or caustic burns.
(b) Melting or charring of any part of the sling surface.
(c) Snags, punctures, tears, or cuts.
(d) Broken or worn stitches.
(e) Distortion of fittings.

One method of addressing some of the hazards described above is to develop, implement, and maintain a stone slab handling program and procedures. There are many resources available that contain information to eliminate fatalities and severe injuries in this industry: OSHA Safety and Health Information Bulletin: "Hazards of Transporting, Unloading, Storing and Handling Granite, Marble, and Stone Slabs"; Marble Institute of America's "Safety in the Stone Business" technical guide and “Basics of Stone Shop Safety”; Natural Stone Institute, etc. Inspections conducted at similar operations have identified violations of Part 38 and Part 85. All MIOSHA standards listed above can be viewed on the MIOSHA website: Labor and Economic Opportunity - General Industry Safety and Health Standards.

MIOSHA’s CET Division is available to employers so they may take steps voluntarily to correct hazards and comply with current safety and health regulations and practices. Employers can contact CET at 517-284-7720, 800-866-4674, or submit a request online at michigan.gov/cetrca for a free evaluation of their workplace.

# Standards Update

**Shannon Matsumoto, manager, RSS, TSD**

**The following standards are in the process of being revised:**

CS Part 21. Guarding of Walking and Working Areas
CS Part 640. Beryllium in Construction
GI Part 49. Slings
GI Part 62. Plastic Molding
GI Part 74. Fire Fighting
GI Part 340. Beryllium in General Industry
GI & CS Part 451. Respiratory Protection

**The standards below are being updated due to the standard improvement project issued by federal OSHA:**

CS Part 1. General Rules
CS Part 6. Personal Protective Equipment
CS Part 8. Handling and Storage of Materials
CS Part 13. Mobile Equipment
CS Part 14. Tunnels, Shafts, Caissons, and Cofferdams
CS Part 22. Signals, Signs, Tags, and Barricades
CS Part 602. Asbestos Standards for Construction
CS Part 603. Lead Exposure in Construction
CS Part 604. Chromium (VI) in Construction
CS Part 605. Methylenedianiline (MDA) in Construction
CS Part 609. Cadmium in Construction
CS Part 665. Underground Construction, Caissons, Cofferdams, and Compressed Air
GI Part 302. Vinyl Chloride
GI Part 303. Methylenedianiline (MDA) in General Industry
GI Part 340. Beryllium in General Industry
GI Part 315. Chromium (VI) in General Industry
GI Part 432. Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
GI Part 554. Bloodborne Infectious Diseases
GI Part 590. Silica in General Industry
GI & CS Part 304. Ethylene Oxide
GI & CS Part 306. Formaldehyde
GI & CS Part 307. Acrylonitrile
GI & CS Part 308. Inorganic Arsenic
GI & CS Part 309. Cadmium in General Industry
GI Part 310. Lead in General Industry
GI & CS Part 311. Benzene
GI & CS Part 312. Butadiene
GI & CS Part 313. Methylene Chloride
GI & CS Part 314. Coke Oven Emissions

Watch the MIOSHA standards webpage for final versions once they are approved.

# Variances

Variances from MIOSHA standards are available to the public in accordance with Administrative Standards for All Industries, Part 12, Variances (R408.22201 to 408.22251). MIOSHA variances are published on the MIOSHA website: michigan.gov/mioshavariances.


MIOSHA
Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Administration

Mission:

To Protect the Safety and Health of Michigan Workers.

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Director:
Barton G. Pickelman, CIH

Editor:
Kimberly Fedewa

MIOSHA Hotline:
800-866-4674

Fatality Hotline:
800-858-0397

General Information:
517-284-7777

**Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Opportunity (LEO)**

**Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Administration (MIOSHA)**

**michigan.gov/miosha**

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